

BRIDGE-BLEAN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1964

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Chairman of the Council

COUNCILLOR W. GILLIAM

Public Health Committee 1964

Chairman

Councillor J. F. Montgomery

Vice Chairman

Councillor A. R. Palmer

Councillor Mrs. S. I. Fuller

Councillor F. V. Lee

Councillor D. S. Mount

Councillor E. Mummary

Councillor R. D. Neame

Councillor H. T. Price

Councillor A. H. Dunkley

Ex Officio Members

Councillor W. Gilliam (Chairman of the Council)

Councillor Dr. R. A. C. McIntosh (Vice-Chairman of the Council)

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health	Dr. M. S. Harvey M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	Dr. J. Hunter, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Senior Public Health Inspector	J. W. A. Brewster
Additional Public Health Inspector	G. L. Almond
General Foreman/Rodent Operator	A. C. Vinten
Shorthand Typist	Miss P. M. Couchman
Clerk	Miss M. Cox
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<u>Clerk of the Council</u>	<u>Treasurer</u>	<u>Engineer and Surveyor</u>
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February, 1965.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year 1964. You will recall that I did not present a report last year owing to pressure of work following the office fire but statistics and appropriate comments were included in the report presented to you by Dr. Harvey in November last.

It is with much pleasure that I have observed the commencement of the office reconstruction and hope that my next report will be written from new quarters. It is not my wish to stress the difficulties under which my staff have operated during the past 12 months, especially when meetings were in progress, but to thank them for their co-operation in ensuring that "business was carried on as usual". There is always a bright side to most disasters and the opportunity was taken under Mr. Almond's guidance to reorganise the department's filing system - which also forms an effective room divider.

There has been the usual spate of new legislation, the most important of which have been the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act and a new Housing Act. These Acts are dealt with under their respective headings in the main body of my report.

Once again I take the opportunity of thanking the members and officers of the Council for their interest in the Public Health field and their support at all times.

I am,
Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Brewster". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

H O U S I N G

Work in this field has greatly diminished especially with regard to the representation of unfit dwellings. This, of course, has come about mainly by reason of the fact that the back of the problem resulting from the 1960 Housing Survey has been broken and there only remains the odd properties occupied either by the owner or a tenant unwilling to be rehoused. These must be tackled in 1965 and careful consideration will have to be given to each case. The seven properties represented during the year arose from the allocation of Council house tenancies in Petham which again stresses the wise decision of the Council some years ago to give priority consideration to applicants residing in unfit houses. The rehousing has also made it unnecessary for the Council to use its powers to obtain vacant possession of these properties so alleviating hardship and anxiety.

It is pleasing to report that 30 unfit properties were rendered fit following action under Section 9 and 16 mainly with the aid of improvement grants. This is in contrast to the 12 cottages demolished the sites of which, no doubt, will be quickly redeveloped. I very much doubt however whether the new structures will have the living space or life of the former buildings.

The day to day work of the department includes the investigation of minor complaints which have not been resolved between landlord and tenant. Some 45 informal notices were served and during the year 18 were complied with. It was not considered necessary to serve any official notices under the Public Health Act apart from one property in Bishopsbourne where enforcement action was instituted, only to be withdrawn when the tenant vacated the house and it was left empty.

Improvement Areas

A big step forward was taken by Parliament when the Housing Act 1964 included provisions for limited compulsion for the improvement of houses. Many people interested in the field of housing, including my own Association, have been pressing for the inclusion of such powers on the Statute Book for many years. I do not suppose the new Act will satisfy everyone but at least it is a step in the right direction and will give the occupants of many thousands of substandard houses the basic amenities for present day living.

Briefly, the property to be improved must be tenanted and fall within an area where at least 50% are capable of improvement at reasonable expense and will have a 15 year life. From this it will be seen that many individual properties will be excluded to await condemnation

H O U S I N G (Contd)

Improvement Areas (Contd)

in the future or where it is considered by the Local Authority that the improvement costs are unreasonable the owner can be persuaded to take advantage of the grants and loans available for such work. Persuasion will also have to be used with owner/occupiers, although where capital is available they are usually only too anxious to take advantage of a grant as statistics have shown for many years.

I have already presented my recommendations for the designation of areas in villages which have been sewered and only time will tell whether the Act will be successful and whether the present technical and administrative strength will be able to carry through the programme. The procedure is long and complicated and suggested schemes, including costs, will have to be prepared to support the contention that properties have rightly been included for action.

Improvement Grants

There has been a marked falling away in the number of applications for the discretionary and standard grants and the total approved is as follows:-

Discretionary - 47 (22 owner/occupied, 13 agricultural lettings
12 ordinary lettings)

Standard - 9 (6 owner/occupied, 3 ordinary lettings)

This gradual decline since 1961 (78 and 9 applications respectively) shows no sign of being arrested although of course publicity in connection with Improvement Areas will no doubt reverse the trend in say 1966. Of the 47 discretionary applications, nearly 30% of them were for the maximum of £400, a further reflection of rising costs which must sooner or later bring about an increase in the maximum figure which has remained static since 1949. The average grant being paid also shows a rise from the £261 (1962) to £329.

Several alterations have been made in the Standard Grant scheme and in many cases there is little difference in procedure except that one grant is based on the actual cost, the other on estimated costs. Wherever possible applicants are advised to use the Discretionary Grant which can be used to deal with serious defects in lighting and ventilation etc. It also, of course, enables the Local Authority to have more control on the class of fittings installed.

FOOD AND DRUGS

By far the most outstanding matter under this section was the Aberdeen Typhoid outbreak which affected to some degree every Authority in the country. Following the publication by the Ministry of Health of details in connection with the consignments which were believed to be connected with the outbreak visits were made to all food shops, catering establishments and canteens, etc. to trace and return to the wholesalers all suspect tins. In this area tins were found at several premises including one school canteen. It is regrettable that it takes such a serious outbreak as this to draw the public's attention to the importance of Public Health and in particular the need for food hygiene.

Licensed Premises

Over the years more and more licensed premises have been concentrating on the catering side. With very few licensed restaurants open during the evening in Canterbury the tendency is for car owners to visit selected houses in the rural district and elsewhere for high class main meals. Out of a total of 65 licensed premises, 13 are providing such meals and a further 26 snacks. The kitchens of these establishments are of a satisfactory standard.

Frozen Foods

At the end of 1963 following on into the year under review a survey of premises selling frozen foods was carried out. Of some 66 grocery and confectionery shops etc. 49 were at that date retailing frozen foods. In many cases the occupier of the shop had very little knowledge of what was required of him in handling a product which could soon become unsound or at least unsaleable if elementary precautions were not observed. A copy of a handling code reproduced from a trade journal was issued to every shopkeeper. Briefly, this code requires attention to be given to the following matters:-

- (a) Maintenance of a constant air temperature of 0°F.
- (b) Regular servicing of refrigerator.
- (c) Daily checks on temperature.
- (d) Defrosting.
- (e) Packets not to be stacked above load line.
- (f) Breaking open of sealed packets.
- (g) Rotation of stock.

The common faults appear to be the use of the cabinet to store other foods such as chickens, sausages, etc. and the breaking open of

F O O D A N D D R U G S (Contd)

Frozen Foods (Contd)

packets to meet the customer's wish for smaller quantities. Many traders also do not have their cabinets serviced regularly and have no means of knowing whether the correct temperature is being held. Such cabinets will have to receive spot temperature checks.

W A T E R S U P P L I E S

Further progress was made in providing as many properties as possible with a mains supply. With the number of properties served with a mains supply exceeding 98% of the total number of properties in the district spectacular progress cannot be expected. The last remaining area of any size, (apart from the Buckwell Farm area, Sturry, which has a satisfactory private piped supply) i.e. Bigbury, Chartham Hatch, was completed during the year.

Several owners at very high cost have laid long lengths of private supply pipe and there is the possibility of one or two other properties being connected in this way during 1965. The number of properties without a mains supply is 78 of which a number are either empty or condemned, but in all the other cases the standard of water is satisfactory.

Six schools in the district now have swimming pools and the department ensures that the purity is satisfactory by regularly sampling and giving advice where necessary on filtration and chlorination etc. Of the 25 samples taken, 9 were reported on as unsatisfactory early in the season, mainly from pools with no filtration plant. Most pools were satisfactory throughout the season.

D R A I N A G E A N D S E W E R A G E

Owing to delays for a variety of reasons no new schemes were completed during the year. The eagerly awaited Nailbourne and Chartham schemes appear to be no nearer starting than they were this time last year, despite the efforts of members and officers. The unfortunate delays not only hold up development and improvements but increase the already heavy burden of cesspool emptying. It is hoped that the Broad Oak Road scheme and a small area of Hersden will commence next year bringing welcome relief to the existing caravan sites in Broad Oak.

P U B L I C C L E A N S I N G

Cesspool Emptying

Reference has already been made of the increasing demand for the cesspool emptying service. There is no need for me to explain the reasons for such an increase as these have been reported and discussed several times during the past 12 months, except to say that an additional $\frac{3}{4}$ million gallons of sewage were removed during the year. The delay in being able to proceed with proposed main drainage schemes will make it necessary for the cesspool emptying fleet to be increased to 6 vehicles as soon as a new emptier can be supplied, probably in June 1965. This should have the effect of reducing the overtime working considerably unless of course future development again outstrips the existing services.

Pail Emptying

One machine with driver and mate is engaged on this work four days a week assisting with cesspool emptying on the fifth. Apart from the odd property being converted from a pail closet to a W.C. with or without the assistance of a grant further savings in this service must await the implementation of sewerage and sewage schemes.

Refuse Collection

It will come as no surprise to read that the amount of refuse removed during 1964 showed a marked increase with 1962. The figures are as follows:

1962 - 30,000 cu.yd.

1964 - 42,500 cu.yd - an increase of over 40%

The two major factors which have enabled us to keep pace with this demand have been the use of a compression type vehicle which carries nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the amount compared with an ordinary side loader and the complete reorganisation of the rounds in 1963 which resulted in a 11% saving in mileage. The completion of new housing estates and the absence of a tipping area in the southern part of the district has nearly cancelled out this latter saving. The use in mid 1965 of an even larger compression vehicle with a carrying capacity approximately four times greater than a side loader should again prove of great help as on most days only one trip to the tip will be necessary.

In the field of scavenging the Council in December decided to take the bold step of a complete change as quickly as possible, if a pilot

P U B L I C C L E A N S I N G (Contd)

Refuse Collection (Contd)

scheme was successful, to the paper sack. The advantages of this system are already known to you but it must be admitted that there are one or two minor disadvantages when comparing the sack with a dustbin, however I am sure that the majority of householders will quickly adapt themselves to the change. Their two biggest problems will be hot cinders and storage capacity. Red hot cinders will probably burn a hole in a paper sack whereas in the past only refuse in the dustbin and collection vehicle has been affected. A fire in the dustbin could affect the galvanising. A fire in a refuse vehicle could have disastrous results and only recently the driver of the Paxit vehicle had to unload burning refuse on to a layby in Rough Common which had to be extinguished and reloaded on to another machine. The householder in making the best use of the sack capacity will have to be more salvage conscious as many were during the last war. Refuse tipped today has a very large paper content and with the drive for better and more wrapping techniques the figure will increase.

I must again point out that whatever system of collection you use an additional vehicle would have to be brought into use sometime during the next five years by reason of the likely increase in house building from the present 7,500 to 9,000 properties.

Disposal

During the latter half of the year we had no refuse tip in the southern part of the district and all efforts to find a suitable site have so far been unsuccessful. The time spent in transporting refuse from the Kingston, Barham and Womenswold areas to Oldridge Wood, Littlebourne and from the Stone Street, Waltham and Petham areas to Charlham Hatch throws a heavy burden on collection schedules for the Wednesday and Thursday of each week. Disused lime workings between Bramling and Adisham were offered to the Council subject to suitable terms but unfortunately an objection was lodged by the Thanet Water Board and it was decided not to proceed with this proposal.

The disposal of cesspool contents from the same areas is also a time consuming problem but this matter can only be resolved through the Nailbourne Scheme.

I am indebted to the Engineers of the Canterbury and our own Council who allow our vehicles to discharge vast amounts into the Canterbury and Westbere works.

P U B L I C C L E A N S I N G (Contd)

General

The present staff consisting of 26 (Foreman, Mechanic, 11 Drivers 13 Mates) will shortly be increased to 30 which is still below the complement of 31 plus Transport Officer employed during the early part of the 1950's. It has been possible to fill vacancies that have arisen during the year mainly due, in my opinion, to the offer of suitable accommodation after the completion of 6 months' satisfactory service.

Considering the type of work undertaken absenteeism and sickness has been very low.

M O V E A B L E D W E L L I N G S

Attempts are still being made to bring the largest caravan sites in the district up to the required standard. Briefly the situation at the moment is as follows:-

Stoneaway Caravan Park, Stone Street, Petham
(32 residential caravans)

This site complies in all respects with the conditions attached to the licence and is fully occupied. Members will recall visiting this pleasantly laid out site in 1962.

Dengrove Caravan Park, Broad Oak, Sturry
(70 residential caravans)

During the past few years this site has been under three different ownerships. The present owner has carried out a lot of work but much remains to be done before the majority of occupants can hope to enjoy the amenities expected on a site of this size.

The site is more or less fully occupied but perhaps it would have been better if the original part of the site had been fully developed first before undertaking the second section.

Bluebell Woods Trailer Park, Broad Oak, Sturry
(74 residential caravans)

This site, which was the subject of legal proceedings when occupied by three caravans, is still very much below standard. At the present time 15 caravans are occupied and it is my intention to again

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS (Contd)

Bluebell Woods Trailer Park, Broad Oak, Sturry (Contd)

recommend enforcement action as access to a number of caravans is across waterlogged and muddy parts of the site and due to unsatisfactory drainage arrangements sink water is being discharged under and around most vans. No satisfactory sanitary accommodation is available either.

Woodlands Caravan Site, Honey Hill, Blean
(10 residential caravans)

For some time past since the site changed hands attempts have been made to clarify the Town and Country Planning position. Until this has been resolved it is not possible to tie up all the loose ends of the site licence. It is believed that most of the conditions have been complied with and this could be confirmed by the fact that no complaints have been received from residents. The number of occupied caravans exceeds the number allowed by the licence and some of these are stationed outside the site boundaries for which existing use rights are claimed - this is over simplifying the Planning problem.

Yew Tree Caravan Site, Stone Street, Petham
(9 holiday and 1 residential caravans)

This too is a pleasant small holiday site with an all the year round caretaker in charge and presents no real problem.

Beggars Roost Caravan Site, Woolage Green, Womenswold
(36 holiday caravans)

Again this too is a pleasant site. The owner hopes to receive permission to increase the number of caravans and so approach a density of 25 to the acre.

It is quite obvious from past experience that to comply with site licence conditions owners must have sufficient capital and labour force to develop a site properly. Piecemeal progress relying on income from site rents to finance the project will only lead to discontentment among caravan dwellers and force the Local Authority to institute legal proceedings.

My files are full of letters from caravan occupiers, solicitors, organisations and anonymous ex-servicemen and ratepayers complaining of conditions and misleading advertisements. I still find it difficult

M O V E A B L E D W E L L I N G S (Contd)

to understand how in this day and age apparently intelligent citizens can purchase a caravan and standing and sign ambiguous agreements without ever visiting the area.

The number of individual caravans fluctuates monthly and although they do not present a public health problem are a constant headache to your Engineer and Surveyor under Planning.

O F F I C E S, S H O P S A N D
R A I L W A Y P R E M I S E S A C T 1 9 6 3

This Act which requires registration of premises in which persons are employed came into operation on the 1st August 1964. It extends welfare and health provisions to office employees for the first time and consolidates similar provisions for shop employees into the one Act. By the end of the year, 18 offices, 33 shops, 4 catering establishments and 4 other premises were registered and between them a total of 209 employees were covered by the Act.

Inspections have revealed that the majority of premises comply with its major provisions relating to sanitary accommodation, washing facilities and heating and occupiers have been notified of contraventions where these have been found.

The standards laid down in the Act and its Regulations are fairly low but this is to be expected for new legislation - a good employer already provides for his staff in excess of the Act.

Detailed guidance has been issued by the Ministry to an extent never before encountered. This should lead to uniform application of the Act throughout the country but entails many hours spent in reading and digesting the contents of the many circulars and leaflets.

L I T T E R A C T

Once again I have to relate the unhappy story of a littered countryside and what appears to be a losing battle in clearing the offending sites and educating the small section of the community who don't care who has their rubbish as long as they don't. It is a little difficult to know what can be done in this matter. There is a regular weekly refuse collection service in this and neighbouring Authorities' areas and bulky items will be removed at a very small

LITTER ACT (Contd)

charge, our tips are also available for free tipping of reasonable amounts of material on appointment. Although no prosecutions were taken during the year (one is now pending) I cannot see that this will have any marked effect, neither will the erection of numerous notices. If I can be permitted to gaze into a crystal ball I can foresee another branch springing up in the scavenging section namely a litter squad - one vehicle and driver covering the whole area weekly or fortnightly in an attempt to preserve our beautiful countryside.

MISCELLANEOUS

Noise Abatement

One or two minor complaints were received during the year, mainly about bird scarers. One complaint required late night visits without successfully establishing the nuisance. Since the occupier left the district no further complaints have been received.

Rodent Control

Our operator continues to carry out treatment where required along with his other duties. It will be noted from the statistical part of my report that inspections and treatments rose last year.

Clean Air Act

The only complaint received was in connection with a bonfire and was easily resolved. No further trouble has arisen in Chartham since conversion to oil firing and so attention is now focussed on the University where it is likely that many stacks will be erected but here the problem is likely to be one of planning rather than health.

Factories and Workplaces

All that has been required is a routine annual visit to note any changes and deal with minor matters.

Shops Act

My comments for factories equally apply with regard to Sunday Trading and half day closing.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S (Contd)

Infectious Diseases and Disinfection

The usual crop of Scarlet Fever cases were investigated but required no action. One case of Dysentery was reported in a canteen worker which resulted in her being excluded from work.

Many other minor Acts and Regulations required visits in connection with:

1. Milk and water sampling.
2. Inspection and condemnation of food.
3. Hop pickers huts.
4. Sanitary accommodation on farms and agricultural workplaces.
5. Knackers yard and dog kennels.
6. Boiling of waste food.

A P P E N D I XS T A T I S T I C SH O U S I N GInspections and Actions taken etc.A. Housing Statistics

New houses erected by the Council	85
New houses under construction by the Council	77
New houses erected by Private Enterprise	462
Houses demolished under Housing Acts	12
Houses demolished by other persons	2
Houses otherwise closed for human habitation under Housing Acts	9
Houses otherwise closed for human habitation by other persons	NIL
Conversions of properties into dwellings under Housing Acts	9

B. Inspections of Dwelling Houses during the year

1. (a) Number inspected under Housing Acts	197
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	500
(c) Number of miscellaneous Housing visits	126
2. Number of dwelling houses found to be unfit for human habitation (Section 16)	7
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be unfit for human habitation (Section 9)	2
4. Number of representations made to Local Authority with a view to:-	
(a) Serving of notices requiring the execution of works (Section 9)	2
(b) The making of Demolition or Closing Orders (Section 16)	7
5. (a) Number inspected under the Public Health Act	23
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	110
6. Number of informal notices served	45
7. Number of formal notices served	NIL
8. Number of cases of overcrowding known to the Local Authority at 31st December, 1963	2
9. Number of such cases identified during the year 1964	NIL
10. Number of cases of overcrowding at 31st December, 1964	NIL

HOUSING (Contd)

Rent Act - Certificates Granted and Cancelled

One application was made for a Certificate - this was granted.

FOOD AND DRUGS

Number of Visits - 167

Milk and Dairies

No. of bacteriological samples taken - 8
 (including 1 from St. Augustine's Hospital, Chartham)
 No. of unsatisfactory samples - 2
 No. of statutory samples taken - 4
 (all from St. Augustine's Hospital, Chartham)
 No. of unsatisfactory samples - Nil
 No. of Registered Distributors - 23

Ice Cream

Details of sampling - Nil

Food Inspection

Amounts of food condemned during the year:-

Tinned Meats	-	46 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Fresh Meat	-	436 lb.

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

Visits and Action

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1,2, 3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority	67	50	6	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	9	-	-	-
TOTALS	77	51	6	-

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES (Contd)

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspect.	to H.M. Inspect.	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)					
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3				
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	1			
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)					

R O D E N T C O N T R O L

Summary of Visits and Treatments (The figures in brackets are for 1963)

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Agricultural Property	Total
Inspections	65 (67)	203 (190)	46 (36)	6 (7)	320 (300)
Treatments	39 (18)	147 (106)	39 (30)	4 (6)	229 (160)

W A T E R S U P P L Y

Number of Visits - 32 (26)

<u>Canterbury Water Co.</u>	<u>Mid Kent Water Co.</u>	<u>Thanet Water Board</u>
Blean	Barham	Adisham
Chartham	Kingston	Bekesbourne
Chislet	Petham	Bridge
Fordwich	Upper Hardres	Bishopsbourne
Hackington	Walham	Ickham
Harbledown	Blean (small portion)	Littlebourne
Hoath	Womenswold	Patrixbourne
Lower Hardres		Wickhambreaux
Sturry		
Thanington Without		
Westbere		

S U M M A R Y O F M I S C E L L A N E O U S V I S I T S

(The figures in brackets are for 1962)

Drainage	171	(126)
Movable Dwellings	120	(107)
Hoppers Huts	14	(12)
Refuse Collection and Disposal	320	(382)
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	541	(407)
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises	58	(-)

V E H I C L E F L E E T

<u>Veh. No.</u>	<u>Index No.</u>	<u>Registered</u>	<u>Make</u>	<u>Duties</u>
1	WJG 746	1961	Fordson	Tractor
2	JKT 301	1947	Dennis	Cesspool Emptying
3	8227 FN	1963	Bedford	Cesspool Emptying
4	CFN 306B	1964	Bedford	Cesspool Emptying
5	XJG 762	1961	Bedford	Cesspool Emptying
6	LKE 684	1948	Dennis	Cesspool W/H.S.
7	LKK 917	1949	Dennis	Cesspool Emptying
8	UFN 802	1960	Karrier	Refuse Collection
9	SFN 286	1959	Bedford	Refuse Collection
11	SKN 127	1954	Dennis	Refuse Collection
12	49 WKP	1963	Dennis	Refuse Collection
13	UJG 538	1960	Morris Van	Engineer & Surveyor
14	YJG 396	1961	Austin Van	Engineer & Surveyor
15	LJG 468	1956	Austin Van	Treasurer
16	UFN 922	1960	Austin Van	Engineer & Surveyor
17	OJG 424	1958	Austin Van	Rodent Control
18	LJG 469	1956	Austin Van	Engineer & Surveyor
19	2721 FN	1962	Morris	Garage

